The Saturday Evening Post.

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SELECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Here, reader, dost thou cast a curious eye
Some verse, or tale, libidinous to spy;
An Anecdote, or Epigram, profane;
A jest immodest, or a joke obscene;
Or thought that might Youth's fervid feeling flush,
Or kindle in a Virgin's cheek a blush;
Thou lookest in vain—for, SACRED TO THE FAIR,
We guard this column with *peculiar* care;
Exclude what'er for them unmeet may seem,
Whoe'er the author, and whate'er the theme,
Tho' with the polished pen of genius writ,
Teeming with humour, and replete with wit.
"Not one immoral, one corrupted thought
One line which, dying, we would wish to blot,"
Here finds a place—nor ever shall our page
Open or covert war with virtue wage.
—Faithful (tho' humble) in our COUNTRY'S cause,
Its Independence, Constitution, Laws,
Religion, Liberty, Wealth, Power and Fame,
Our ardent love, and utmost efforts claim;
And, as our duty is, our pride shall be,
Still to preserve THE *POST* CHASTE, VIGILANT, and FREE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES TO B. B.

Admired Bard, did nature e'er intend
That fang'd misfortunes should impede thy way,
That sorrow with each transient hour should blind
And gloom despair, hail ev'ry new-born day.

Once did thy bosom throb with fond delight,
When infant pleasures met thy ardent view,
But yet those hours too soon by rapid flight,
Have left thee now to feel the pangs of woe.

For oft does memory pain thy gentle breast,
While vainly lingering o'er departed joys,
And often has thy clouded brow express'd
How sorrow's gloom, thy native peace destroys.

And can each sigh, oppression's woes relieve,
Or help to stem afflictions thorny dart,
Oh! no, their plaintive force can ne'er retrieve
The torpid sorrows of a broken heart.

But may *fond* hope in sweet illusions spread
Gay dreams of bliss, thy sorrows to repress,
And though endearing moments long have fled,
For joys departed yield a kind redress.

And while the genial streams of life shall warm
That bosom which by care so oft oppress'd,
May Heaven receive it safe from every harm,
And all thy future hours with peace be blest.

ELLEN.

TO A WIFE,

(During a period of severe indisposition.)

BY CORNELIUS NEALE.

I said I would love thee in want or in wealth
Through cloud and through sunshine, in sickness, and health;
And fear not my love, when thy spirits are weak,
The troth I have plighted I never will break.

Aye sickness, but sickness it touches the heart
With a feeling, where how many feelings have part!
There's a magic in soothing the wearisome hour,
Pity rears up the stem, and Hope looks for the flower.

The rose smells as sweetly in sunshine and air,
But the green-house has all our affection and care;
The lark sings as noble, while soaring above,
But the bird that we nurse is the bird that we love.

I have loved thee in sickness, I'll love thee in health;
And if want be our portion, why love be our wealth;
Thy comfort in sorrow, thy stay when most weak,
The troth I have plighted I never will break.

THE PEN.

Pens were first made of the reed; and its character as a reed, contrasted with its character as a pen, furnishes an exact and beautiful illustration of the difference between barbarous and civilized man.

I was a useless thing—a lonely reed!
No blossom hung its beauty on the weed;
Alike in summer's sun and winter's gloom,
I breath'd no fragrance and I wore no bloom.
No cluster wreath'd me; day and night I pin'd
On the wild moor, and wither'd in the wind.
At length a wanderer found me—from my side
He smooth'd the pale decaying leaves and dyed
My lips in Helicon!—from that high hour
I spoke!—My words were flame and living power,
And there was sweetness round me—never fell
Eve's sweeter dews upon the lily's bell—
I shone!—night fled!—as if a trumpet call'd,
Man's spirit rose, pure, fiery, disenthrall'd!
Tyrants of earth—ye saw your light decline,
When I stood forth a wonder and a sign!
To me the iron septre was a wand,
The roar of nations peal'd at my command;
To me the dungeon, sword, and scourge were vain,
I smote the smiter, and I broke the chain;
Or towering o'er them all, without a plume,
I pierced the purple air, the tempest's gloom—
Till burst th' Olympian splendors on my eye;
Stars, temples, thrones, and gods—Infinity!

WOMAN.

The good government of families leads to the comfort of communities and the welfare of states. Of every domestic circle woman is the centre.—Home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs, performs; the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense is most improved, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and opening season, are confined to woman's superintendance; she therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all virtue, and all the wisdom that enriches the world.

THE SCOTCH PREACHER.

"Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was silent at the sepulchre: Death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours pass on; the guard stood at their posts; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets, and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and sorrow: the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God.—At length the morning star, arising in the east, announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world; when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken; an Angel of God descended, the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground: his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment as white as snow: he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. "But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb—with dyed garments from the bed of death?" He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength! It is thy Prince, O Zion,—Christians! it is your Lord. He hath trodden the wine press alone; he hath stained his raiment with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection! he arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! it was the jubilee of the universe: "the morning stars sung together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy." The Father of Mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations."

We can only express our thoughts of the Creator in the works of his creation; and the brightest of these can only give us some faint shadows of his greatness and his glory. The strongest figures are too weak, the most exalted language too low, to express his ineffable excellence. We have no instances to produce of any writers that rise at all to the majesty and dignity of the divine attributes, except the sacred penmen. No less than divine inspiration could enable men to write worthy of God, and none but the spirit of God knew how to express his greatness and display his glory.

SYMPATHY.

"Come then with me thy sorrows join,
"And ease my woes by telling thine."

It is a pure stream that swells the tide of sympathy—it is an excellent heart that interests itself in the feelings of others—it is a heaven-like disposition that engages the affections, and extorts the sympathetic tear for the misfortunes of a friend.—Mankind are ever subject to ills, infirmities and disappointments. *Every breast*, at some particular period, experiences sorrow and distress. Pains and perplexities are long-lived plagues of human existence, but sympathy is the balm that heals these wounds. If a person, who has lost a precious friend, can find another who will feelingly participate in his misfortune, he is well nigh compensated for his loss. And delightful is the task, to a feeling mind, of softening the painful pillow of the sick, assuaging the thoughts of the unhappy, and alleviating the tortures of the afflicted.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THINGS AS THEY *SHOULD* BE.

1. Such is the improvement in the morals of the children and younger classes in society, that scarcely an oath is heard, and little fighting or disorder is seen.

2. The poorer orders are generally industrious and frugal. The taverns have very few visitors; and a drunkard has become quite a rarity.

3. Our females are paragons of modesty. You may pass them at any hour, and no impudent remarks are made by them. They seem really to have discovered that they can recommend themselves quite as well to the notice of the respectable part of the community, by maintaining the dignity of their own sex, as by wearing brazen faces, and loose tongues and dress.

4. The affluent young men of our city, instead of wasting their estates as formerly in sensuality, are devising and prosecuting plans for meliorating the distresses of their less favoured fellow-beings; and you see them now searching out meritorious indigence, and enjoying "the luxury of doing good." The grateful song of the widow and the orphan is their music, and they had rather shed tears of humanity over real distress, than pay like fools for theatrical or romantic representations of it.

5. Scarcely any churches building, but much practical piety.

OBSERVER.

ON THE VALUE OF HEALTH.

The possession of good health is one of those blessings the value of which we are too apt lightly to appreciate until we are stretched on the bed of sickness, and made a prey to the pains of the body, heightened by the distresses of the mind. That buoyancy of spirit which gave elasticity to every step in the day of strength, is torn away from our hold in the period of sickness, and the limbs are rendered as nerveless and weak as the decayed branch of a tree before the blast of autumn. The countenance loses all its varied expression, and those lineaments that gave forth the sentiments of the inmost soul, now indicate nothing but insensibility, apathy, or pain. Sickness reduces the strong man to the weakness and helplessness of a child, leaving him at the same time a portion of thought and judgment sufficient only to aggravate the misery of his condition.—Such a state is but the union of infant weakness with manly mind; and the struggle is painful to bear, until the equilibrium is restored, either by the restoration of good health to calm the agitated mind, or by the prostration of the mental powers to a level with the bodily weakness.

If we examine with a curious eye, we must be astonished at the frail thread on which hang the deepest laid plans of individual enterprize. The merchant sits down at his desk and arranges a commercial expedition to the most distant parts of the world, which a breath of wind, an article of food, or a morning's exhalation, may frustrate for ever.

The lawyer has contemplated all the bearings of an important case, and laid out every point and authority in their proper places in his mind—but a fit of sickness, brought on by some trifling incident, comes upon him unawares, and sweeps away every vestige of that intellectual superstructure. The tongue of eloquence, while it discourses on the things of eternity, may be shrivelled at the approach of sickness; and the hand of charity may be withered, as it reaches out its pittance to the son of misfortune.

But the enjoyment of our existence is felt in the highest degree during a period of good health. Every feeling plays its part, and every thought does its duty.—The rising of the sun is beheld with a degree of pleasure bordering on rapture, and his sinking down in the West creates a melancholy sentiment, indeed, but with pleasure, however, for the better half of its composition. The waves of the ocean, chasing one another over the bosom of the boundless deep, give the imagination, as well as the senses, an inexpressible delight; and the clouds, of various colors, travelling over the blue vault of Heaven, present a perpetual feast to the fancy, and dispel all gloomy forebodings from that delightful faculty.—Fine weather is a luxury: and good health can only enjoy it.

SINGULAR DIALOGUE.

When we remark that the following facetious dialogue, (extracted from a very scarce work,) is from the admirable pen of the late Dr. Sheridan, of literary memory, we say enough to induce the reader to peruse it with attention. The author was on a visit to a distant relation, a sprightly female, who had been married about ten years.—Her husband was a *bon vivant*, who loved his bottle, and provided he could enjoy the present moment, never thought of the next. "We were introduced," says the author, "and found the table covered with excellent viands, and a bottle of sparkling champaign. This sunshine was for a moment darkened by an envious cloud, which sometimes darkens the matrimonial sky—even the most serene. When the husband entered, the following conversation commenced.' (Mr. Sheridan calls it a "Receipt to brew a Storm.")

Husband. Woman—aye!—*Wife.* You are always railing at our sex.—*H.* And without a reason!—*W.* Without either rhyme or reason; you'd be miserable beings without us, for all that.—*H.*—Sometimes; there's no general rule without an exception; I could name some very good women.—*W.* Without the head, I suppose!—*H.* With a head, and with a heart too.—*W.* That's a wonder.—*H.* It would be a still greater, if I could not; for instance, there's Mrs. Dawson, the best of wives; always at home, whenever you call, always neat and clean, sober and discreet.—*W.* I wish you were tied to her!—Always at *home!* the greatest gossip in the parish; she may well smile, she has nothing to ruffle her temper;—*neat* and *clean*—she has nothing to do but keep herself so,—*sober*,—she can take a glass as well as her neighbours; *discreet*,—that's another word—but I detest scandal; I'm surprised you don't say she is *handsome!*—*H.* So she is in my eyes.—*W.* You've a fine eye, to be sure; you're an excellent judge of beauty: what do you think of her nose?—*H.* She is a fine woman in spite of her nose.—*W.* Fine feathers make fine fowls; she can paint her withered cheeks, and pencil her eyebrows.—*H.* You can do the same, if you please.—*W.* My cheeks do not want paint, nor my eye-brows penciling.—*H.* True: the rose of beauty is on your cheeks, and your brow is the bow of Cupid.—*W.* You once thought so; but that moving mummy Molly Dawson is your favourite. She's—let me see—no *gossip;* and yet she's found in every house but her own; she is so *silent*, too, when she has all the clack to herself; her tongue is as thin as a sixpence with talking; with a pair of eyes burnt in the socket, and painted pannels too! and then, as to scandal,—but her tongue's no scandal!—*H.*—Take care, there's such a thing as standing in a white sheet.—*W.* By——! you would provoke a saint!—*H.* You seem to be getting into a passion.—*W.* Is it a wonder? A white sheet! You ought to be tossed in a blanket. Handsome! I can't forget that word; my charms are lost upon such a senseless fellow as you.—*H.* The charms of your tongue!—*W.* Don't provoke me, or I'll fling this dish at your head.—*H.* Well, I have done. *W.* But I have not done: I wish I had drowned myself the first day I saw you.—*H.* It is not too late.—*W.* I'd see you hung first.—*H.* You'd be the first to cut me down.—*W.* Then I ought to be tied up in your stead.—*H.* I'd cut you down.—*W.* You would!—*H.* Yes, but I'd take care you were dead first.—*W.* I can't bear this any longer!—*H.* Then it is time for me to withdraw; I see by your eyes that the storm is collecting.—*W.*—And it shall burst on your head.—*H.* I'll save my poor head, if I can. A good retreat is better than a bad battle. (Husband flies, the dish flies after him.)

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To uphold the deserving, exhibit the talents and genius of native authors in a true light, and applaud where praise is due, undoubtedly constitute an important and (ought to be where envy poisons not) pleasing duty in every votary of transatlantic literature.—With this impression, Messrs. Editors, and conscious that my extracts will corroborate my due commendations, it will be the object of this communication to render to Mr. Fairfield, a young American poet of beautiful taste, and genius, though undeservedly neglected, the tribute due to his youthful productions. Possessed, as is apparent from his poems, of the deepest sensibility, the tinge of a gentle, though sometimes profound melancholy will be found to pervade *all* his effusions. Perhaps this is a fault; but it is a very venial one—for it is not united to a sullen, sneering, sarcastic misanthropy. He exhibits beautiful objects in all their beautiful hues of fancy and imagination, but robes them in the shades of mutability and decay. Many touching examples of this might be produced, but it is so characteristic of all poets that quotations are unnecessary to verify the assertion.—A deep and soul glowing energy, couched in classical and powerful language, which perhaps a mere prose writer would denominate extravagance, is another quality of this author. He thinks with intensity; and, as a natural consequence, describes vividly, but sometimes generalises too much; leaving an impression of awe and power on the mind of the reader, without a definite object, in which the mental energies can centre. This will be corrected by progressive cultivation, and the experience of years; for Mr. F. it is understood, is only twenty.

We quote a few examples to enforce and illustrate our remarks. This is from a very sentimental (Mr. F. is always sentimental) piece, entitled *Ideal Beauty*.

"Ah! can immortal spirits view,
From heaven's bespangled portals high,
The grovelling friends who oft renew
The sad lament, and heave the sigh!
Can mind such rapturous converse hold,
And shed on earth an Eden's bloom,
Or linger on those streets of gold
Nor pass the vale, nor heed the tomb?"

The following is in a different mood:

"Oh! who can love this dull cold sphere,
Where man brooks nought of heavenly form,
Where waves the pall, and creaks the bier,
Surfeits the viper, gnaws the worm?
Love is deceit, ambition guile,
Fame a bright shadow, beauty dust,
Honour destruction, worth a wile,
Glory is death, and virtue's curst."

From a pathetic piece denominated The Wanderer, we extract the following:

"The saint, who clasp'd me to his breast,
The voice, that hush'd my woes to rest,
The love, imbibed among the blest,
Have sought their silent mansion;
The heart, untainted, high, sincere,
The full soul, unconfined by sphere,
Have been by vipers rendered sear,
And burst in their expansion."

The volume, from which these are taken was published last winter in New-York: and all the poems in it (as stated in the preface) were written at the early age of NINETEEN. We extract the following from an anonymous pamphlet, written by Mr. Fairfield, containing two most energetic and beautiful poems, called THE MYSTIC MOUNT, and THE VOICE, published a few days since, and for sale in this city: this is most mournfully touching, and quite equal to the best of Percival's images:

"The oak's long branches on the fanning gale
Tost their green platted foliage, and faint
The full-orb'd moon gleam'd through the density
Of leafy umbrage, like the trembling light
Of days dimly remembered, and only seen
Duskily, amid the twilight of the soul,
Through the entangled vista of the yew,
And cypress, leading to the sepulchre
Of buried love, and slumbering passion gone!"

The Mystic Mount abounds in delightful figures—this *par example*—

"Soft and dew-rob'd sleep,"

he says,

"Flings her embalming vestments o'er his lids,
That close like dying infant's laid upon
The cradling bosom of its mother."

Comparing virtue in this world, he says it is like—

"Innocence seated on the sepulchre
Of hope departed, smiling yet—but like
The smiles upon the cold, damp brow of death."

This poetry (in the highest sense of the word,) is its own recommendation; we conclude therefore without other comment than wishing the author fame and profit.

B. C. C.

COLLECTANEA.

FRENCH TAVERNS.

The interior economy of our own taverns might, in many respects, be bettered by an imitation of our Gallic neighbours. No Parisian enters their public dining rooms without taking off his hat, and bowing to the presiding diety of the bar. Taking his place in silence, and perusing the closely printed folio carte with a penetration proportioned to its bewildering diversity, he finally makes his selection, writes down the articles of his choice, and even the quantity of each, so as to prevent all mistake, upon slips of paper, deposited on every table for that purpose, hands the record to an attendant, and betakes himself patiently to a newspaper until his orders appear before him in all their smoking reality. There is rarely any calling of the waiter, and there are no bells to ring, the number and activity of the attendants generally rendering both processes unnecessary. If occasionally absent, the edge of a knife tapped against a wine-glass forms a fairy bell quite sufficient to summon them to their posts, although I could never divine by what auricular sympathy they recognize the chime of every table. Shortly after dinner the guests call for coffee, and betake themselves, with a valedictory bow, to their own avocations or the theatres in winter, to a promenade or a chair in some of the public gardens if it be in the summer. Ladies of the first respectability are habitual diners at the restaurateurs, contributing, as might be expected, to the perfect decorum of the assemblage, and even (as might not be expected,) to its silence. Surely some of these coffee-house amenities might be beneficially imported, especially the temperance, from a country where wine, instead of six or eight shillings, costs exactly that number of pence per bottle. I recommend to my countrymen, that this "be in their flowing cups freely remembered."

THE WRY MOUTH.

Renard, a physician of Paris, piqued himself on his extraordinary sharp-sightedness. One day on calling to visit a patient, he found an old abbe playing a sober game at piquet with him. "What are you doing here, monsieur l'Abbe?" exclaimed Renard: "go home and get bled immediately. You have not a moment to lose." The abbe was so terrified by this address, that he was unable to stir: he was, therefore, conveyed home and put to bed. Renard followed him, and directed that he should be bled three or four times; he then prescribed an emetic, and every time he called, he found the abbe worse and worse. On the third day, the patient's brother was summoned from the country. He hurried to town, and was informed that his brother was dying. Renard was in his chamber when he entered. "For God's sake," said he, "what is the matter with my brother?"—"He has had a violent attack of apoplexy, without being aware of it," replied Renard. "Fortunately I met with him at a patient's where I called, and discovered it by his mouth, which was drawn awry." "Good Heavens!" rejoined the brother of the supposed dying abbe, "my brother has had a wry mouth these sixty years."—"Why was I not told so before!" exclaimed Renard, "it would have saved me much trouble, and him much unnecessary expense. 'Tis no fault of mine."

BUONAPARTE.

About a month after the return of the French army to Cairo, a Turkish squadron arrived at Aboukir; and in announcing this event to the people of that city, Buonaparte used the following expressions, persuasive of his adherence to the Mohammedan faith. 'On board that fleet,' said he, 'there are Russians, who hold in horror all that believe in the unity of God, because, according to their lies, they believe that there are three Gods; but they will soon see that it is not in the number of Gods that strength consists. The Mussulman who embarks in a ship where the cross is flying, he who hears the only God blasphemed, is worse than an infidel.'

'After the surrender of the French army, Sir W. Sidney Smith, visited the Holy City, where the following anecdote of Buonaparte was related to him by the superior of a convent: When Gen. Dumas had advanced with a detachment of the French army, within a few leagues of Jerusalem, he sent to his commander in chief for leave to make an attack upon that place. Buonaparte replied, that 'When he had taken Acre, he would come in person and plant the tree of liberty in the very spot where Christ suffered; and that the first French soldier who fell in the attack, should be buried in the Holy Sepulchre.' Sir W. Sidney Smith, was the first christian ever suffered by the barbarians to go into Jerusalem armed, or even to enter it in the dress of a Frank; his followers, and all who visited it by his means, were allowed the same privilege.'

THE HUMAN BODY.

The resisting and modulating powers of the living body, (says Dr. Waterhouse) are among the most wonderful things of our nature. Water will be consolidated to ice, at about 30 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.—But the living human body will maintain its own heat of 98 degrees in an atmosphere of 15 or 20 degrees below 0; and what is surprising it maintains its natural heat of 98, in an atmosphere heated artificially to 200 degrees.

Whence we learn that the human body is endowed with the power of resisting, a long time, the destructive effects of heat, and the equally destructive effects of cold. Every person is surrounded by an atmosphere of his own perspiration. If this be blown away, and he be long exposed to the greater coldness of the common air, disorder to the body most commonly follows. We are assured, that the free effusion of cold water over the skin is the most salutary remedy which can be adopted in the hot stages of ardent fevers, and that it carries off the distressing sensations of heat, moderates the pulse, and renders the tongue cleaner and moist, and lessons the pain of the head and limbs; and the whole febrile condition is greatly relieved, and the disorder abridged.

SKELETONS.

In the centre of the Museum at Dublin, is suspended the skeleton of a grampus, fifteen or twenty feet in length. The preparations in this museum are numerous and valuable; among them are two rare and celebrated specimens. One of these is the skeleton of one Clark, a native of Cork, who it is said was a young man of surprising strength and agility; but having once laid all night in a field, after indulging in great dissipation, the left part of his body began to ossify, and the process continued, by slow degrees, until every part grew into a bony substance, excepting his skin, eyes and entrails. His joints became stiffened, so that he could neither bend his body, lie down nor rise up without assistance: when placed upright, like a statue, he could stand, but could not move no more than if dead. His teeth were joined and formed into one entire bone, so that it became necessary to break a hole through them to convey liquid substances, to preserve a miserable life. His tongue lost its use, and his sight left him some time before he expired.—This preparation shows the progress of this singular instance of disease, a parallel to which is not perhaps to be found in any other collection.

THE DEBTOR.—The slave can snuff the morning breeze, sport and gambol with his fellows in the field, caress his wife and children. No morning breeze fans the fœtid atmosphere of a jail, no companions but murderers and thieves commune with the debtor; no wife, no children; they are separated from him; his image haunts them through the day, his midnight apparition "disturbs the slumber of the cradle." He feels "that the world is not his friend, nor the world's laws; yea he imagines the world is his tomb, in which he must retain a living consciousness of his interment from his family and society."

To be born a slave, and live a slave, is better than to be born a freeman to be brought up in invincible love of liberty, but to live in disgrace and contempt in a jail. Where is the scholar who can read Johnson's description of the unhappy fate of his beloved authors in this world, without indignation?

There see what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the jail.

There have been scholars, who for trifling debts, have looked through iron grates upon a world which they have improved and humanized more than all the misers that ever can exist. Justice may be done their memories, but the vile laws which consigned them to dungeons infected with the vile breath of criminals, still hang over the unprofitable studies of those who are now following their tracks to fame and to imprisonment.

See nations, slowly wise and meanly just,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust;
Seven wealthy cities claim a Homer dead,
Thro' which a living Homer begg'd his bread.

GAMBLING.—This vice of all ages, of all countries, and of all states and conditions of men—lost to all sense of religion, of honour, of affection or shame, the deluded victim goes on, till reduced by loss, and having exhausted every resource, he looks round in stupid despair upon the ruin he had caused, and then by one desperate effort, seeks to rid himself at once of remorse and of existence. This is not the tale of to-day nor of yesterday; but one which has been as often told as there have been generations of men, and as often unheeded. The wandering savage relaxes from the chase, or from war, to pass his hours in the excitement of play. He stakes his arms, his garments of skins, and frequently his person liberty, on the venture; and thus in part at least, consents to pay in his own person the penalties of his infatuation. But civilized man, proud in his superior wisdom, and looking down disdainfully upon the paltry chances of the forest gamester, sets fortune, character, wife, children, friends, his "peace on earth, his hopes of heaven," all, all, upon the uncertain hazard of the die. Yet dreadful and melancholy as is the issue to the unfortunate, this vice is so deeply and strongly rooted in our very nature, that experience seems to lift its voice in vain; and gay avenues of the gambling houses continue to receive undiminished throngs.

COMMUNICATION.

LINES on the Death of REBECCA GARRETT, of Willistown, Chester county, (Penn.) who died lately of the prevailing fever.

Oh, hast thou taken final leave
Of all thy friends below,
And left thy parents here to grieve,
Thy children's tears to flow.

What pangs, what tortures wring the heart
Of those who knew thee best—
Why do! we only meet to part,
And die before we're blest.

The longest life is but a scroll,
Why then should we complain?
Small drops of joy, large draughts of gaul,
We drink and drink again.

But, oh, methinks I see thee borne,
On angels wings on high,
From whence no trav'ler can return—
'Tis transport thus to die.

Let friendship bid the fond adieu,
A faithful friend is gone!
A little time, and there are few
Who will not follow on.

European Intelligence.

[From late English papers.]

A letter from Pernambuco states that Lord Cochrane had captured twenty-one ships out of the fleet which sailed on the 2d July with the Portuguese army from Bahia to Lisbon. This letter is dated on the 20th July.

A new novel from the pen of Sir Walter Scott is in the press, and will soon be announced for publication. The subject is said to be peculiarly interesting, abounding in incident, and quite of a dramatic character.

In a case of robbery, examined before the Lord Mayor, in London, on the 30th Aug. several pawnbrokers attested that a specie of *Quartz* was made up by the French so closely to resemble *diamonds*, that the first judges in the trade had been defrauded by them.

The Dublin papers announce, that the general state of Ireland, notwithstanding the occurrence of a few outrages is considerably improved. No cases of atrocity have of late come before any of the assize courts; and, at Cork, the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves by the sheriff, in consequence of the assizes having proved maiden.

The number of Hindo women who sacrificed themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands in 1818, amounted to 839; and in 1819, to 1820.

The peers of Scotland have been summoned to assemble in Holyrood house, Edinburgh, on the 2d of October, to elect a representative Peer for the House of Lords, in the room of Francis Lord Napier, deceased.

FETE OF ST. LOUIS.

PARIS, August 25.—Thank God, the Fete is over! for what, with dust and noise, I am half dead. The riot, for so I must call it, began on Sunday, and ended last night. On the first-mentioned day, however, every thing was well conducted, except the gratuitous performances at the theatres. At as early an hour as 11 o'clock in the morning, all the avenues of the theatres were crowded to excess by the lowest dregs of the populace, and at 12 o'clock, after much squeezing and trampling, they were admitted. At 1 o'clock the shows began, amidst the howlings and shoutings of the mob from the Fauxbourgs St. Marceau and St. Antoine. What a fine idea of theatricals we must have to see Talma and Madame Boulanger playing before such *canaille*, without a decent person in the theatre; but such was the will of the powers that rule; and it must be confessed that there would have been some danger, with such a mob as that which the Saint Louis collects at the theatres, in leaving out the superior actors. The pieces selected for the performance were chiefly analogous to the *glory* of the French armies in Spain, and the audience of such a place was for once so good-humoured and loyal as to welcome all the allusions. I was much amused in the afternoon at seeing the company quit the Theatre Francais—some had lost their hats and shoes in the rush, others had their jackets torn, and others were completely wet through with perspiration.—On quitting this scene of riot, I embarked in one of those gaudy vehicles, called by some *cuckoos*, and by others, *pots de chambres*, and proceeded to Versailles, where the grand waters were to play in honour of the fete. I was much gratified here; the day was beautifully fine, and the crowd round the grand basin presented one of the richest *coups d'œil* imaginable. Picture to yourself upwards of 70,000 well dressed persons sitting in a natural amphitheatre, and upwards of 1.0 *jets d'eau* playing at the same time into a large piece of water.—I really think I should become an Ultra Royalist if there were ten Saint Louis fetes in a year, to cause the playing of the Versailles waters.

The occurrences of yesterday can hardly be related. The day was ushered in by a discharge of 100 pieces of cannon, and towards two o'clock in the day immense crowds were assembled in the Champs Elysees, where booths had been erected by Government for the distributing bread, sausages and wine, to the populace. More than 100 cart loads of bread were thrown amongst the crowd, and perhaps I shall not over-rate the number of sausages at 50,000. There was some parsimony, however, in the distribution of wine, and I think wisely, for there were less drunken fellows in the evening than is usual on such occasions.—I heard one ungrateful scoundrel, who had become mellow with the juice of the grape, at the expense of the Bourbons, shouting *Vive l'Empereur!* The gendarmes, aware that as the wine operated, he would cease to have the power of shouting any thing, prudently left him to himself, and half an hour afterwards he was snoring harmoniously to the sound of the orchestra of musicians, before which a dozen or two of night capped bodyguards, and as many fair damsels were dancing those quadrilles which have turned people's heads at Almack's and Willis's. It was delightful to see the young fellows leading their partners to seats upon the grass, after the dance, and aping the polite tricks of their betters, or rather of those who would be considered such, for it is true that we are neither to look for real elegance nor *bonhommie* in what are called the salons of the great. The chief object of attraction in the Champs Elysees, was a large theatre, erected for the occasion, in which a set of players were representing the attack of a Spanish fortress by French troops, and of course its reduction: there were military evolutions and heroic actions, and firing of musketry in fine style. The thing was well done, but it went off with little enthusiasm. In the evening, when dancing and climbing up grand poles for prizes placed at their summits, was over, there was a brilliant discharge of fire-works, I say brilliant, for certainly there never was superior. The *bouquet* which concluded them was beyond description; it had all the majesty of a volcano, with the noise of a discharge of 100 pieces of artillery. This exhibition reflected more credit on the Government than the disgusting practice of throwing loaves and sausages among the populace. I need not say that the Champs Elysees were crowded. The road itself was full, and thousands were sitting in groups, like Cossacks at a bivouac.

Melancholy wreck of the Brig Monarch of Aberdeen, Alexander Martin, Master.—On Sunday morning the 14th instant, at three o'clock, this vessel being then in a thick fog, struck a sunken rock near the south-east end of St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Fortunately she beat over it, and drifted close to the land. The crew and passengers amounted to thirty in number, and after suffering extraordinary hardships, many of them being dreadfully lacerated by the violence with which the waves washed over them, succeeded by cutting away the masts, which fell on the steep rocks, to gain the shore. In striving to do this, however, two women, one man and one child were carried away into the sea and drowned.—Another young man who could not be prevailed upon to leave his bed was also drowned, as the vessel went to pieces a few minutes after she was left. The situation of those who had landed now became extremely distressing; the greater part of the passengers and those of the crew who were not on watch, from the darkness and the entire unexpectedness of the accident, came on deck without almost any clothing, and had secured no provisions. The island was uninhabited and sterile. In the course of some time, a little pork and beef which was thrown ashore was divided equally, and as there was no materials to make a fire was eaten raw. In this condition, without any prospect of relief, three days passed by. On the 17th a ship came in sight and passed pretty near the shore. As Captain Martin had taken all possible precautions to secure the attention of vessels sailing past, by stationing the crew in different parts of the island with signals, this vessel, which proved to be the Generous Planter, of London, from Quebec, came in, and succeeded in bringing off all on board.

ASTRONOMY.—The Liverpool Courier, after paying some high compliments to a Mr Goodacre, who had lectured for some time in that place on astronomy, informs that he was about to proceed to the United States with his splendid apparatus, which is said to be unparrelleled in variety, utility, and extent, by any ever yet exhibited before the public. The planisphere is re-constructed entirely with reference to the United States, and adapted to every city in the Atlantic states of the Union. Mr Goodacre, it is observed, goes out with introductions from numerous scientific gentlemen in England, to some of the first literary gentlemen of Philadelphia and New York.

An action for a breach of promise of marriage was brought before the Gloucester (Eng.) Assizes on the 15th of August by a Mr Smith, against a lady named Ann Coxwell, the daughter of the Rev Mr. Coxwell, of Cheltenham Mr. Smith, among others, produced the following letter, written by Miss Ann to him, shortly after they became acquainted:

February 4.

"I am just returned from an unpleasant walk, and, after what I have heard, cannot resist the impulse of my wretched heart to write to my dear beloved Stephon, (laughter,) and relieve the sorrow I am overwhelmed with. I am sorry, my dearest love, at the bare idea of your shedding tears on my account. It gives me a deep pang, as I would sacrifice my life for your happiness if I could only have a minute's interview with you uninterruptedly. Mary says you will not meet me again, where you did last night in private.—When will you meet me at the Ells? When shall I have the pleasure of meeting my beloved again? Will you wear a lock of my hair if I send it, as it may remind you of me when absent? and I will wear a lock of your hair if you send it. It is nearly dark, and my fingers are cold by writing—Send me a long letter my dearest dear.

"Yours, &c. ANN."

The most that could be made out of the whole case was a conditional promise, which Mr. Chief Justice Parker remarked was no promise at all.—The conditions which Miss Cox demanded of Mr. Smith were, that he would change his name, give up his business, obtain a situation under government, take a mansion in town, buy a carriage, hire servants, and have plenty of money. These conditions caused loud laughter in court. The Chief Justice Parker refused to let the case go to the jury, and directed a non-suit. Mr. Smith is a tradesman.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 2, (evening,) states, "Riego is at Malaga, where he is carrying high handed measures. He is not only at war with the French, but with all the merchants there, of whom he is demanding excessive contributions, not excepting the foreign establishments. Those who refuse to pay have been imprisoned. [The writer here mentions the names of several gentlemen who have been imprisoned.] The American Consul has also been threatened, but remains as yet unmolested. All the vessels in Malaga are embargoed. Many of the vineyards have been burnt and entirely destroyed—one of 5000 fanegas of grapes. In fine, the present is the reign of terror at Malaga. The destruction of the vineyards was conducted by the Saranos, (mountaineers of the Serra de Ronda.) Eight thousand French troops are now advancing on Malaga from St. Marys. Riego has about 6000 men at Malaga, and we momently expect to hear of a battle. Gen. Charles Lallemand and Sir Robert Wilson leave this to-night for Malaga, to join Riego. The French army are to a certain degree disaffected. We have here three French officers who have deserted from the army before Cadiz.—The French have made several attacks on that city, all of which have failed, as has also one a few days since on Tariffa under the young General Lauriston. General Torrijos, with 3900 men, is at Alicant, in good spirits. All the strong places, say Cadiz, St. Sebastians, Figueris, Pampeluna, Barcelona, and Malaga, continue in possession of the Constitutionalists. Both France and Spain have simultaneously requested the mediation of England to settle the affair. The French army in Spain is certainly less popular than it was, since their pockets are emptied and necessity has compelled them to resort to contributions from the Spaniards."

A letter received from Gibraltar, dated September 3d, states that the French had been repulsed at Tariffa, with the loss, it was reported, of 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present; the commander has made a requisition of 100,000 dollars of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul. And several have been shot. The English frigate Tribune is to proceed from here to bring the English merchants from that place."

PORTUGAL.—A gentleman of New-York, has received a letter from his friend at Lisbon, *without signature*, but known by the hand writing, dated August 14, which says—"I am sorry to tell you, that since I wrote you by the Mentor, nothing but prosecutions have taken place. Respectable men have been put in dungeons for the *crime* of receiving letters from their friends abroad, which allude to the politics of this country; in fact, one cannot open his mouth. It was for this reason, I said in my last, I did not wish to trust to the casualties of letters. I repeat, do not write any politics, nor send any newspapers. *I hope ere long, to be able to write and express my mind at large.*"

FROM CALCUTTA.

By the ship Acasta, arrived at Boston, Calcutta papers to the 8th of May, have been received.

New regulations have been established for restraining the press in India.

1000 houses have been destroyed by fire at the Bazar, Bhangulpore. Three females were burnt to death, and four men were missing. Many cloth merchants were ruined. The natives stood weeping and looking on the fire, without doing any thing to stop it.

The Portuguese ship Carmo had arrived at Diamond Harbor, from Macao, with the loss of 22 lascars and 6 seboys, between Malacca and the Sand Heads, said to be from feeding on bad fish or rice.

Dr. Tyler has made several publications in the Calcutta papers. One of them is considered as demonstrating the Volcanic origin of Ærolites.

A new town is building at Wellington Valley, New South Wales.

Calcutta, May 8.—An attempt has been made by a Malay, at Sincapoor, to assassinate the Governor of that Settlement, Colonel Farquhar. This vile wretch struck at his crease, while he was standing among, and talking to a small guard of Seboys.—The villain was instantly dispatched by the bayonets of the soldiers.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

By the schooner Cadmus at Baltimore, the Havana Mercantile weekly Reports of the 13th and 20th September, have been received.

An extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Aug. 25th, says:—The last Mail from Mexico brings the intelligence that the Government had concluded a loan with Mr. Richards, the agent of the House of Messrs. Barclay, Herring and Richardson of London, for *twenty millions of dollars*, at 70 per cent; the first million to be paid in 6 months, and the remainder in monthly payments of a million.

"The elections for the new Congress are going on, which is to hold its first meeting in October. Should its acts be wise there is little doubt but this country will be extricated from its difficulties, as the working of the mines will be resumed and the consequence of this will be the revival of Commerce."

By the brig Rebecca & Sally, arrived at New-York, in 18 days from Curacoa, regular files of the Curacoa Courant to the 13th of Sept. inclusive have been received. Letters from Laguyra of the 25th August, state that great preparations were making by sea and land, to renew the siege of Porto Cavello. The commandant of that place was preparing for a vigorous defence, and had shipped off a number of women and children, who had arrived at Curacoa. The French frigate Constitution and two corvettes, from Porto Cavello, had touched at Curacoa, on their way, it was supposed, for the Havana. It is said, that General Morales' surrender was occasioned by the defection of his officers, who refused to obey him. Every thing was tranquil at Maracaybo.

Accounts had been received from Bogota, that Bolivar had not gone to Peru, his presence being no longer required, as matters looked fair in that quarter. An auxiliary corps of 4000 had marched under Gen. Sucre, to the assistance of the Peruvians.

Captain Prince, arrived at New York, who left Montevideo August 2d, informs that the place was surrounded by 30,000 Brazilian troops, under Gen. Lecor: provisions could be introduced only by sea, and were scarce and high. Lord Cochrane was daily expected with his squadron; and it was believed the city would be obliged to surrender on his arrival.

By the schooner Colonel Ramsay, Smith, arrived at Baltimore, in 22 days from St. Jago de Cuba, we find that General Morales and his troops were still at that place, and that a contribution had been levied upon the inhabitants for their support. In the Colonel Ramsay, came passengers, P. S. Pazette, Esq. and daughter, and two others. Mr. P. it is added, has brought with him all the papers and documents relating to the claims of the underwriters and others in the late Florida treaty; he will proceed immediately to Washington.

FROM DEMERARA.

The Royal Gazette of the 23d August, received at Norfolk by the brig Undaunted, Capt. Hatton, from Demarara, contains sundry proclamations relative to the insurrection among the slave population of that colony. Martial law had been proclaimed throughout the colony; the regular troops and militia had marched through the disturbed settlements and entirely dispersed the insurgents, who made battle with them at several places, but soon gave way and fled, leaving many killed behind them. Captain Hatton informs that great alarm prevailed at Georgetown, when he left, but active measures were pursuing to restore tranquility.—Three were executed the day before he left there, and six were ordered for execution the day following. Five hundred of the insurgents are supposed to have been killed by the troops. A fanatic Preacher (a white man) was at the head of the conspiracy, and worked the ignorant blacks into a state of insubordination by assurances that the British parliament had passed a law for their emancipation. Captain Hatton states that this wolf in sheep's clothing was confined in a dungeon, and no doubt existed, but that he would meet with his deserts.—We have heard of no acts of vengeance being perpetrated by the insurgents; they had in most cases confined their overseers and other white inhabitants that came within their power, *in the stocks*, from which a great number were liberated by the military. For eight days before Capt. H. sailed, an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port of Georgetown, and the crews ordered on shore to assist in defending the town.

Official accounts have been received at Washington, of the defeat of the Ricaree Indians by Col. Leavenworth. The Sioux Indians who acted as American Allies, first attacked the Ricarees and were driven back, but the main body coming up attacked their towns and also put them to flight. They sued for peace, and a treaty was formed on the spot. The Sioux acted a singular part—they deserted the American standard and departed without assigning any reason for their conduct—in the midst of the battle they were discovered holding amicable conversation with the enemies, the Ricarees. As soon as the treaty was completed, and the American detachment were returning, the Ricaree villages were discovered to be on fire, which Col. Leavenworth attributed to one M'Donald, and one Gordon, belonging to the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, (says this gallant officer,)

"There is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricaree Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen, as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities."

A letter received in Charleston, (S. C.) from St. Augustine, and dated on the 15th ultimo, says, that "The Indians have agreed to go to such places, within such limits as the Commissioners appointed by government to form a treaty with them shall designate. It is presumed that they will be located at the south point of Florida. The government of the United States has by this treaty obtained an acquisition of valuable land, which we hope will be soon in the market, and thus facilitate the rapid settlement of Florida."

A CONFIRMED MURDERER.

The Sangerfield Intelligencer states, that Abraham Antone, the Indian who was executed at Madison co. on the 12th instant, had committed three murders previous to the one for which he suffered. The first was a child of his own, which he buried in the embers in the hearth, because he was disturbed by its crying. The second was on a man in Canada, who he said insulted him by calling him Indian dog. He followed him several days, when finding him at an inn, he obtained privilege to sleep by the fire, and going to his bed in the night, gave him his death wound with a knife, and giving an Indian whoop of victory, escaped.—The third was of an Indian whom he shot at a raising on the Susquehannah on pretence that he had wronged him of part of a certain bounty.—The fourth was on Mr Jacobs, for which he was hung. Antone's daughter murdered another female through jealousy, at drawing away her Indian suitor, and was executed for it some years since at Smithfield. Jacobs was a principal witness against her, and to escape the threatened revenge of Antone, left the country; but Antone sent him word that he might come back, for he would not hurt him.—This was a plan to get him within his reach; for coming up to Jacobs, he took him by the hand in a friendly manner, and slipped a long knife from his sleeve, with which he gave him several wounds which proved mortal, and again escaped. He was however, after some time, arrested. There was another murder which it is supposed Antone committed, which he denied, and the evidence was not strong enough to establish the fact.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

An exhibition, announced to take place in Salem, (Mass.) is described by a paper of that town, as "representation of *the retina of the human eye, and the inverted image painted upon it as distinctly as the images in a mirror.* This instrument, besides shewing that we do in reality see every thing upside down, demonstrates that the image of a perfect eye is formed when the focus falls upon the retina; and that the images of eyes of a too great convexity, or not sufficiently convex, are formed the one before the retina and the other behind it. The inventor of it is, Mr. DAVID H. STACY. The principles of the instrument will be shewn in four globes of glass, one of which is seven or eight inches in diameter. The instrument exhibits five different principles. The *camera obscura*; the reflected camera obscura; the microscope; the reflected microscope; and the effect of the different convexities of lenses, all in one little globe. The images are uncommonly brilliant, and its magnifying power so great as to give one the sensation of wonder; yet so simple is the construction of the instrument, that a child may make one, and understand its principles."

Weekly Compendium.

New Corps.—Several new Rifle Corps have lately been raised in Baltimore, composed almost entirely of young men, fully and very elegantly equipped. The following are the names of the five companies:—The *Fayette, Morgan, Marion, Jackson*, and *Forsythe* riflemen.

African Colony.—A free coloured man who left Petersburg, Va. some time since, has lately returned, and brings the most flattering accounts of the state of the colony. He is possessed of considerable property, and the representations he gives, and the anxiety he manifests to return to Africa, with his family, will have a powerful influence on his coloured brethren to accompany him.

John J. Jones, Esq. who came passenger in the brig Catharine, Rogers, arrived at New-York, from Gibraltar, is bearer of despatches to our government, from Mr. Nelson our Minister in Spain.

The total number of cadets in Partridge's American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, in Aug. 1823, was 123—among them, we observe, are several Midshipmen in the Navy of the United States.

On Tuesday the 23d ult. the Woolen Factory of William Alcorn, near Laughlin-town, Penn. was consumed by fire: together with almost all its apparatus for picking, carding, spinning, weaving, fulling and dying. The fire originated from a stove-pipe while the family were at breakfast, and made such rapid progress, that very little was saved.

Accounts from St. Louis state, that some of the Scotch and Swiss emigrants planted by Lord Selkirk on the Red River of Hudson's bay, are making their way to the United States, finding the severe climate of that latitude unbearable.

By way of St. Louis we learn, also, from St. Anthony, that an engagement has recently taken place between the Sac and Sioux Indians, in which the former had 7 killed and 12 or 15 wounded, and the latter 11 killed and 12 wounded.

Jamaica papers to the 13th ult. contain no news from any part of the Southern Continent. The trial of five Spaniards and Portuguese, charged with piracy on a British sloop and the American schr. Freemasons, took place at Kingston, on the 1st of September, when they were all acquitted.

A young woman at Plymouth died lately, in consequence of having laced her stays too tight.

The Rev. Mr. Hopkins, late Curate at Byford, Eng. was lately about to marry a widow woman at Hereford, and just at the moment when the bride was extending her hand to receive the ring, the reverend gentleman fell dead at the feet of his intended. The late husband of the intended bride also dropped down dead.

The crop of tobacco has suffered so severely this season, that several planters have lost the whole;—it is estimated that 50,000 hogsheads have been destroyed.

Arrival of the John Adams.—The Norfolk Herald states, that she had a passage of 16 days from Thompson's Island. The officers and crew are in good health, except nine, who are afflicted with rheumatism, contusions, debility, &c. none of which are dangerous.

It is mentioned in a Boston paper, as a proof of the active commerce which centres in that bay, that on Sunday morning week, there were counted from the Piazza of the Nahant Hotel, two hundred and nine sail of vessels in sight at one time, without including sail boats.

Gen. Morales, and the greater part of his troops arrived at St. Jago de Cuba from Maracaibo in August. The officers were billetted upon the inhabitants, and a contribution was making for the relief of the troops.

A letter is received in New-York, by way of St Thomas, which states that on the 23d of August, an action took place in the east part of Demarara, between a body of 2000 well armed negroes, and the troops of the province, when the blacks were defeated and dispersed with the loss of about 120 in killed.

The command of the U. S. ship Cyane, has been given to Captain J. O. Creighton, of Providence, R. I. and is destined for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Constitution, captain Jones.

Michigan Election.—At the late election in the territory of Michigan, for choosing a delegate to represent it in Congress, Mr. Gabriel Richard, a *Roman Catholic priest*, was elected. This is probably the only instance of the kind which has ever occurred in the United States.

Captain Kotzebue was to set out on a new voyage round the world in the month of September.

A couple are now living in Kentucky, who were married in 1750;—the man is 98, and the woman 95; they have three children, the eldest is 75, the second 59, and the third 34.

Fever at Natchez.—Accounts from Natchez to the 4th of September state, that nine deaths were reported on that day. Although four fifths of its inhabitants had abandoned the city, 135 deaths had occurred in 18 days.

At a Brigade Review, on Thursday week, at Boston, an unfortunate accident occurred: Mr. George Burrell, a member of one of the artillery companies, was by some accident thrown down, and one of the wheels ran over his body. He was severely, and it was feared fatally, wounded.

The ship Panther, arrived at Boston, has brought despatches from Judge Prevost, at Lima, and from Mr Raguet at Rio, for our government.

On Tuesday morning, Com. Rodgers, with Drs. Washington, Harris and Hoffman, embarked at New York, in the U. S. schr. Shark, Lt. Stevens, for Key West.—The Commodore, before embarking, filled a bottle with sea water, sealed it with a navy button, and sent it to Albany to be blended with the waters of the Canal and the Hudson.

A late Ohio paper says—"A prevailing fever of a malignant cast, has overspread the country very generally."

The sum of $1165 39 has been collected in Portland for the sufferers at Wiscassett and Alna; $597 39 of which was collected in the several religious societies, and the remainder by subscription.

The state of N. Hampshire, with a population of something less than 250,000 souls, according to the late census, pays an annual tax of *ninety thousand dollars* for the support of common free schools.

The Keene N. H. Sentinel says, there has been a recent and large importation from Canada, of remarkably well executed counterfeit bills, and that villains are traversing the country with them.

The patriotic Ladies of New York have sent an elegant *Napoleon Pillow* to Mr. Clinton.

Commodore Hull.—This distinguished officer, his wife and her sister, accompanied by the hon. Herman Allen, U. S. minister to Chili, arrived at New Haven on Saturday last, on their way to Norfolk, whence they sail in the frigate U. States for the Pacific Ocean.

On Sunday last, a chamber in Mr. Bunker's Mansion House, New York, occupied by a gentleman, who arrived the preceding evening, was entered and robbed of nearly $1000 in Bank notes, and a number of checks and valuable papers. This act having been committed in the day time, while the owner of the property was at church, suspicions were excited against a person who had lodged a short time in the house. He was arrested, the property found upon him, and he acknowledges the theft. He is committed for trial. In the examination, he stated his name to be *Johnson*, of Boston.

The Norfolk papers contain the intelligence of the stranding of the steam packet brig New-York, near Cape Henry. She left New York on Thursday week for Norfolk, and arrived off the Capes on Saturday forenoon, but owing to the extreme haziness of the weather, was unable to discover land, and in standing in, unfortunately struck upon a sand bar that makes out from Cape Henry, about half a mile to the southward of the light-house, and although close in with the main land, such was the density of the atmosphere the shore could not be perceived. She struck about 11 o'clock in the morning. There were about 30 passengers on board the New York, who are all safe.

Among the list of bankrupts advertised in a Dublin paper of August last, we find the name of the celebrated Baron Von Hoffman, who recently figured in New-York, at the expense of the credulity and hospitality of the good citizens of that city, many of whom will remember with sorrow to the latest period of their lives, the adroitness and extra financiering talents of this notable pseudo nobleman.

A woman named Mary Chain, charged with the murder of her child, is shortly to be tried in the city of New-York. "We understand," says the Commercial Advertiser, "the case of this woman to be one of the most peculiar and interesting that ever has been presented to an American Court and Jury. Her counsel are confident of her innocence; but the circumstances are such as to involve the greatest doubt and to give a mystery to the affair which greatly heightens the interest it is on every account calculated to excite."

Ancient Relics.—In digging a cellar, in Newburyport, Mass. a few days since, a tomahawk, a stone pipe and two whet-stones were found, about five feet below the surface of the ground;—near the same spot was also discovered part of a human skeleton, particularly the jaw-bone, retaining several teeth, which leave no room to doubt that this was the ancient Indian cemetery. It is about 190 years since the English began their settlements there, and no doubt the above relics were deposited in their resting place previous to that period.

Among the numerous instances of longevity by which our city is distinguished, we are happy to be able to state, says the Charleston Mercury, that one of our most respected and venerable fellow citizens entered his ninety-third year on Friday last, and was, on that occasion, surrounded, in patriarchal simplicity, by thirty-three living descendants—of whom five were children, twenty-five grand children, and three great grand-children—thus exhibiting a living monument, not only of the happy effects of regularity, temperance, and active usefulness, but also of the congeniality of our climate with the longest duration of human life.

Tailor's Work.—By a statement from a tailor, in Boston, England, it appears that there are 35,215 stitches in a coat, viz. basting, 182 stitches; in the edges of the coat, 3309 ditto; felling the edges, facings, &c. 7414 ditto; out of sight, in the pockets, &c. 1952 ditto; in the collar alone, 3058 ditto; seams, 4359; holes 1450 ditto; the coat, he says, was made in two days journeyman's hours.

DRAMATIC.

The City Theatre, in Prune street, will be re-opened on Monday evening, with the play of the Stranger, and the comic opera called Of Age To-Morrow. The management of the stage is under the control of Mr. H. A. Williams, formerly of the Philadelphia theatre. The interior of the house has undergone a thorough repair; and the scenery, dresses, and decorations are entirely new.

Mr. Adams, a young American actor of merit, recently made his appearance at the Park theatre, New-York, and was received with distinguished approbation. He has since made several successful exhibitions of his abilities before a Boston audience; and his reception there has been such as to justify the opinion, which was formed of his performances in New-York. His benefit took place at Boston on Monday evening last, at which he represented Alexander the Great and Young Wilding, being the termination of his engagement there.

We notice the engagement of Mr. F. Brown, at the Baltimore theatre. He is much admired in the Three Singles. Mrs. Battersby, of New-York, and Mrs. Hull are also added to the strength of the company.

Talma and Damas, both celebrated performers at Paris, have expressed a desire to become subscribers to the monument to John Kemble about to be erected in London.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, October 11, 1823.

Our Subscribers in the N. E. district are notified that a change of carriers for that part of the city has taken place, which we believe will be for our mutual advantage.—If they should not receive their papers regularly they will leave information at the office, and all neglects shall be promptly rectified.

The election contest is at hand.—All is bustle and anxiety. The politicians of the day have been recruiting their opposing forces, for some months back, arranging their various means of defensive operations, and are now nearly ready for the onset. Whatever may be result of these active preparations, the duty of every citizen, who takes pride in the free institutions of our state, must be plain and distinct. It is expected that not one individual lawfully entitled to a vote, will be absent from the polls on Tuesday next. The necessity is urgent, and the opportunity cannot be recalled, therefore no excuse can be given for a neglect of the privilege we enjoy of choosing our own rulers.

Counterfeit $5 notes on Girard's bank, which it is likely are the same as those which were lately put in circulation in this city, have been offered for sale at Fredericktown, Md. within a few days past, as low as 25 or 50 cents for a single one. The person who was willing to effect the disposal of them, made off before those who were inclined to interfere in such a case were apprised of the circumstance. He will probably continue the traffic until he has secured for himself quarters in some penitentiary—which we wish may be one with a *Tread Mill* attached to it, so that he may be requited in full for such nefarious practices.

Some daring villain has made an attempt to fire the premises of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in this city. One hundred dollars has been offered for the detection of the designing incendiary.—When such hardihood is discovered raging in the human breast, it behoves the vigilant cooperation of all who are interested in the well-being of society to ferret out the offender, and secure him from committing further depredations.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The fast sailing brig Torpedo has arrived at Baltimore, in the remarkable short passage of forty-seven days, from Smyrna. Capt. Chandler, of the Torpedo, states that the Greeks were in entire possession of the Morea, excepting the strong fortress of Patras, in the gulf of Lepanto, where there is at present a numerous Turkish fleet—The Greek fleets were at Ipsara and Hydra—at this latter island they were to meet on the 22d August, were great preparations were said to be making to form a desperate attack on the Turkish fleet, and it was supposed that a great number of boats were to be sent in along with fire ships.—There is no doubt that the Greeks are much more forward in their cause than ever. A few days before the Torpedo left Smyrna, there was a report that a 74, two frigates and a sloop (English) had arrived at Corfu with three of the chief Greeks on board, from whence it is said they were going up to the Turkish fleet.

LATEST FROM KEY WEST.

The United schooner Allen, Legare, arrived at Savannah on Tuesday of last week, in 11 days from Key West, bound to Washington. Commodore PORTER was nearly well, and had left that place in the Sea Gull for Norfolk. The squadron, except a guard of marines, had all been ordered to sea, in consequence of increasing sickness. Several additional deaths had occurred, but no names are mentioned.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, as Mr. R. Butler, baker, of New Second street, was returning home, he was attacked by four men near the Hay Scales in Southwark, knocked down, his hand nearly cut off with a razor, and he robbed of his watch, and one or two dollars, the only money he had about him. One of the atrocious villains proposed to cut his throat, and another of them to cut off his head. He was taken up by some of the neighbours, and conveyed home in this mutilated condition.

The apothecary for the Northern Dispensary, on behalf of the Managers, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Five Dollars sent to the Dispensary for the benefit of the Institution by a gentleman unknown. That the public may know and still bear in mind the extensive usefulness of this beneficial and charitable Institution, they are respectfully informed that upwards of 100 new patients have already been taken under its protection the present month, and 350 prescriptions for medicine have been handed out during the same period by the Dispensary. A word to the wise is sufficient, "the burden bearers are but few."

During the year, ending on the 30th June last, seventy thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and ninety cents have been paid into the state treasury for duties arising from sales at auction in the city of Philadelphia.

The crops of Indian Corn and Buckwheat in the vicinity of Philadelphia, will be more abundant than they have been for many years past. In the state of New-Jersey they are equally great. The season has been unusually favourable.

The ship Ralston, (so called in memory of Mrs. Sarah Ralston) belonging to Mr. J. Welsh, and intended as a regular trader between this port and Liverpool, was launched on Thursday last, at the ship-yard of Messrs. Tees and Van Hook, Northern Liberties.

COMMUNICATION.

An inhabitant of the late "back woods," whose residence is among the untutored sons of Pennsylvania, respectfully requests the Editors of the Evening Post to inform him, if they can, where he may procure the following books, viz. "A Sermon, delivered at Newark, by John E. Latta, before a meeting of the Bible Society of Delaware, October 16th, 1822," and "Truth in plain English." Your correspondent only knows of their existence, from having met with a pamphlet entitled, "Observations on a Sermon delivered at Newark," &c. by Veritas—and though the solitary copy of this, that found its way into our country within a week, is one of the *2nd edition*, your correspondent had not before heard that such an interesting discussion, of the most interesting subjects, had taken place—As a second edition is on sale, it is evident it sells where it is known; and if known, it would sell wherever Bible societies have been formed, or wherever they have begged for money!—It would sell wherever there are mothers who have buried infant children, wherever the doctrines of original sin and unconditional election and reprobation have been preached, and wherever there are men, like the Bereans of old, who "searched the scriptures, to see whether those things are so."

Booksellers should *advertise* such tracts: they can have no idea of the interest they excite in minds that love truth,—or rather in minds that are "hungry and athirst." MRK. s.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors,

During the prevalence of the epidemic which has extended itself through a large portion of our country, no place has suffered more, in proportion to its inhabitants, than Frankford and its vicinity. Various success has attended the treatment of the disorder—numbers have died—several lately have gone to their eternal home. But is it not inconsistent with common sense, to imagine that the skill of the Physician can rescue those from the jaws of death, whom God has decreed shall depart to be here no more. Several have been so unjust as to censure a worthy and respectable practitioner of that villa. Dr. L. has hitherto met with astonishing success; and if, in the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, a few have fallen victims to the disease, why should blame be attached to Dr. L.? Every one knows that Dr. L. is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most respectable Medical schools in the world. He is considered by all Medical men who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, to be a practitioner of the first merit: I will also add his having ten years experience in the practice of medicine in its various branches.

I think I have now offered enough in defence of the gentleman in question, and if there are any who still are prejudiced against this respectable practitioner, I have only to refer them to the cases in which the skill of a Physic, a Chapman, and a Rush has proved unavailing.

MEDICUS, of Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATION.

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER.

The drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Sixth Class, New Series, took place on Tuesday at the Masonic Hall, in the presence of thousands, who highly approved of this novel and just system of Lottery—when, by the drawing of six numbers only, the sum of $57,400 was distributed to the holders of tickets therein.

Fourteen of the twenty capital prizes in this Lottery, were sold at Fortune's Home, P. CANFIELD's Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the United States' Bank, for all of which the cash will be advanced the moment they are presented for payment.

Tickets in the seventh class Union Canal Lottery, the prizes in which amount to $70,950, may be had at the above office.

COMMUNICATION—GIBBS AGAIN.

Capital Prize of 4000 Dollars.

The Ticket, register No. 3051, combination 5 6 12, came up on the 7th instant, from the wheel of Fortune in the 6th class Union Canal Lottery, new series, a prize of $4,000 dollars, and was sold as usual at Gibbs's truly lucky office, to a gentleman of this place, on the 3d of April last. The fortunate holder is politely invited by Mr. Gibbs to call at his Office, and receive the cash for his prize—Gibbs also sold numerous other prizes of $1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, &c.

Tickets in the seventh class Union Canal Lottery, the prizes in which amount to $70,950, may be had at the above office.

Mount Holly, N. J. Oct. 8.—Died at the house of William Reed, between this place and Moorestown, on the evening of the 2d inst. Margaret Wills, aged about 80 years. The circumstances of her death, were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Reed were from home, the old lady and a young girl of 13 or 14 years of age, were the only ones remaining at the house; early in the evening the girl went out for the purpose of milking the cows, and when she returned found the old lady lying on the floor, her clothes completely on fire, and she speechless. The girl in her fright caught the bucket of water and threw it over her, when the old lady made one groan and expired.

The Rev. Mr. ROCHE, of the New Jerusalem Church, will deliver a Course of Lectures in the room occupied by the Musical Fund Society, in Carpenters' Court, late the United States Banking Room, on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

The Rev. SPENCER H. CONE will, by Divine permission, preach to-morrow evening, in the Baptist Meeting-house, in Sansom street.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$6,75
RYE do.		3,00
CORN MEAL,		2,50
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,20 a 1,25
RYE do.		45 a 50
CORN do.		45 a 50
OATS,		30 a 35
BEANS,		1,12½
PEAS,		75 a 100
BARLEY,		65 a 70
FLAXSEED,		80
JERSEY PORK,	Mess	$15 a 15,50
	Prime	13,00
	Cargo	11,00
BEEF, (Philad.)	Mess,	$12 00
HAMS,		12 a 12½ cts.
LARD, Jersey,		10 cts.
Do. Pennsylvania,		8 cts.
TOBACCO, Virginia	cwt.	$7 a 10
Do. Kentucky		3 a 7,50

Marine Intelligence.

[Collected weekly for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Arrived.—Oct. 5th, brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, Trinidad, 24; Rachel & Sally, Noyes, Havana, 18, Francis, Gifford, Kingston via Tybee, 18....6th, Ann, Mierckens, Laguira, 14; Rising Sun, Loring, Turks Island, 18; Macdonough, Copeland, St. Thomas, 21; Ship William & Jane, Barting, Liverpool, 46....8th, Philadelphia, Bowing, Amsterdam, 55, brig Sea-horse, Hardy, Pernambuco, 55; Tillman, Jones, St. Lucia, 25; brig Juno, Smith, Havre, 54; Eliza Ann, Brooks, Havana; Pocahontas, Grover, St. Thomas, 17; Packet, Hogle, St. Jago, 30; Swedish brig Thetis, Thurston, Stockholm, 119; Hannah & Elizabeth, Taylor, Turks Island, 14....10th, brig President, Wooten, Havana, 12.

Cleared.—Oct. 4th, brig James Murdock, Rush, St. Thomas, S. Girard, Craighead, Port au Prince; Adeline, Israel, Cape Haytien; Harriet Newell, Fenton, Laguira; Comet, Storer, Mobile; schr Molly, Jones, Cape Haytien....7th, brig Buck, Hutchinson, Trinidad....8th, ship Telegraph, Berry, Savannah; schr. H. G. Seymore, Campbell, Matanzas....10th, brigs Ann, Miercken, Bordeaux; Rolla, Rea, Matanzas.

Letter Bags at the Coffee House.

Brig Electra, Harrison........Liverpool, Oct. 12
Ship Lancaster, Dixey..........Liverpool, 20th
Delaware, Hamilton.....................Liverpool

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. ABRAM MASON, Merchant, of N. York, to Miss ELIZABETH P. eldest daughter of Silas E. Wier, Esq. of this city.

On Sunday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. CHARLES DENENHOWER, to Miss ANN BROOKS, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOEL WEEKS, to Miss MARY NORRIS, all of Kensington, Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. JOSEPH M. G. LESCURE, to Miss CATHARINE SOMERNDIKE, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Collins, Mr. JACOB G. BAKER, to Miss SARAH COLLUM, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Collins, Mr. JOHN BERKS, to Miss MARY BAKER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, the Rev. CHARLES R. DEMME, to MARIANNE, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, Mr. GEORGE DANIEL REESE, Merchant of Baltimore, to Miss MARGARET K. WARTMAN, of Philadelphia.

At Smyrna, Delaware, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Henry White, Mr. WILLIAM A. BUDD, Merchant of Philadelphia, to Mrs. MARY L. WILSON, daughter of Isaac Davis, Esquire.

On the 1st ult. Major THOMAS BIDDLE, of the U. States' army, formerly of this city, to Miss ANN MULANPHY, daughter of John Mulanphy, Esq. of Florisant, Missouri.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM COWEN, to Miss SIDNEY FRAME, all of Chester county, Penn.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM SLIFER, jun. of Delaware county, to Miss EMILY WORTHINGTON, of Chester county, Penn.

DIED,

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. JOSEPH KEEFE, aged 64.

On Monday morning last, Mrs. MARGARET JANUS, aged 72.

On the 27th ult. Mr. ANDREW KENNEDY, son of the late Andrew Kennedy, aged 41.

On Monday afternoon, GEORGE A. BAKER, Esq. aged 41.

On Monday evening last, Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNES, wife of John H. Barnes.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. JOSEPH HARVEY, a patriot of the Revolution, aged 80.

On Wednesday morning, after a short and painful illness, Miss FRANCES CRAIG.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. MARY MARLEY, widow of Mr. Richard I. Marley.

On Wednesday, Mr. EDWARD M'CREA, long a respectable merchant of this city.

In this city, about the 1st of August, Mr. ELIAS FISKE, of Massachusetts, teacher, aged 27.

On Thursday, Mr. THOMAS SHEPHERD, ornamental and sign painter, aged 53.

On Thursday, Mr. GODFREY BOCKIUS, hatter, aged 71.

On Friday morning, WILLIAM ROSS, in the 38th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, Mr. JACOB J. COHEN, aged 89.

On Friday morning, Mrs. SUSANNAH, wife of Thomas P. M'Mahon, aged 22.

On Wednesday evening last, SARAH, wife of Joshua Brick, of Maurice River.

On the 3d inst. at Burlington, N. J. General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, formerly Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	64	66	128
In New-York,	44	39	83
In Baltimore,	23	33	56

In Philadelphia, there 52 deaths of children under five years of age.

Impediments of Speech.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, No. 187, Pine Street, Philadelphia, having cured himself (after having been troubled above twenty years) and several ladies and gentlemen of impediments of Speech, is desirous that such persons as are labouring under any difficulty of utterance, will not delay the trial of his Course of Instruction, since many have had recourse to it, and found it efficacious.

Mrs. Chapman begs leave to inform those who may have the misfortune to have daughters afflicted with stammering, that she receives ladies under her care; she, having for seventeen years been a teacher of the various branches which constitute an English education, will, if required, instruct young ladies who may be placed with her, in any of the useful branches: they can likewise be instructed in Music, French, Drawing of Maps and Painting on Velvet. Parents and guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid by Mr. and Mrs. C. not only to their acquiring a correct and easy articulation, but likewise to their morals and deportment.

Mr. C. will also instruct young gentlemen in such branches as they may require. Pupils will have the use of Maps, Globes, and a Library of well selected books.

Those persons, who are anxious to be cured of stammering, will no doubt be gratified with a perusal of the annexed extracts of certificates and letters, the originals of which can be seen by calling on Mr. C. and reference given to the authors.

The stations which some gentlemen hold in society will not admit of their names being inserted in the public papers, therefore such extracts as have initials affixed to them, the parties have requested privacy; but have no objection to an interview with individuals who may be desirous of conversing with them.

It is requested that letters of inquiry concerning terms, &c. should be post paid.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Philadelphia to a gentleman afflicted with an impediment of speech.

Whilst I was pursuing the application, I was not prevented attending to business; there is nothing in it that subjects the pupil to any inconvenience, it is calculated to promote the attainment of a perfect and easy Articulation. Before I knew Mr. Chapman, I stuttered so much as to be nearly deprived of the pleasures arising from social intercourse, and to be almost incapacitated for the transaction of public business. I could not talk five minutes without causing pain to them that heard me, at present I can speak for hours without any person being able to perceive that I have ever been troubled with stammering. Mr. Chapman's mode of treating the complaint is such, that any person who attends to it, must be eventually cured.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Hezekiah Price, of Baltimore, from his correspondent in Philadelphia, previous to his placing his son with Mr. Chapman. *Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1822.*

Sir—On the receipt of yours of the 29th ult. I called on Mr. Chapman for the purpose of obtaining as much information on the subject of your letter as I possibly could. After some conversation with him, he put into my hands his printed testimonials, at the same time referring me to individuals in the city, who could attest to the validity of his pretensions to a knowledge of the mode of effectually removing impediments of speech: he has relieved a number in this place, but his greatest cure was in the case of a gentleman in one of our Banks, upon whom I called, but he being confined to his room with sickness, of course did not see him. I however learned from some of his friends, that he had been entirely relieved from an inveterate and confirmed impediment in his speech by attending to Mr. Chapman's course of instruction: other cases were mentioned which were corroborated by the testimony of those on whom I called, and judging from these facts, as well as from Mr. Chapman's character and standing in society, I have no doubt of his ability to accomplish what he promises: his plan of instruction is kept secret, so that we can form no idea of its plausibility, further than judging by its effect, which if successful in all cases that come under his notice, it is sufficient, let the method be what it may. On the whole I would say, that the result of my enquiries has impressed on my mind so much confidence in his ability, that were I afflicted with the complaint in question, I should at once make trial of his skill, with the hope of being relieved. R. M. M. J.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1823.

I do hereby certify, that having been afflicted from my infancy with a very obstinate impediment in my speech, I came to this city about four months ago for the purpose of attending Mr. Chapman's course of application for the benefit of persons troubled with stammering, &c. In a very short time I found considerable relief, and having completed said course, I am now cured of that distressing malady; therefore I feel myself authorised to say that Mr. Chapman's rules, &c. cannot fail to give immediate relief to those troubled in speech, and consequently will finally ensure a perfect cure. THOS. JEFFERSON PRICE.

Extract of a letter dated Baltimore, Feb. 25, 1823, from Mr. Thomas J. Price to Mr. Chapman.

The improvement made in my speech has astonished all my family so much, that they can hardly believe that I am the same Thomas that left them about four months ago.

Mr. Wm. Chapman,

Sir—In answer to your enquiries as respects my opinion of the advantages derived by Mr. Tho. J. Price of Baltimore, in attending your course of instruction, I would say that the impediment under which he had laboured for many years prior to his coming to this city, was entirely removed previous to his leaving it. When I take into view the short time he was under your care, I cannot help concluding, that your system is admirably calculated to remove that very distressing malady, the inability of expressing our thoughts. With my best wishes for your welfare in a cause so justly entitled to merit, I remain your most obedient servant. R. M. M. J.

Philad. May 20, 1823.

I certify that I have been afflicted with a very troublesome stuttering for about 20 years, which rendered my conversation exceedingly irksome both to myself and others. Having been through Mr. Chapman's course of instruction for the removal of defects in speech, I have the satisfaction of saying that on all occasions of speaking or reading aloud, whether in public or private, I am now able to articulate without any difficulty.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WELLS.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1823.

Mr. W. Chapman,

Sir—In reply to your enquiries respecting my opinion of the improvement made by my friend Mr. B. F. Wells, who signs the above certificate, I can with pleasure state that it has been such, for the three months he has been with you, as truly to surprise me, not only in his conversation, but particularly in his improved expression of countenance. My opportunity of judging of Mr. Wells's improvement has been excellent, as he has been a frequent visitor at my house, and knowing that he was exceedingly afflicted with stuttering when he commenced his course with you, I have been constantly gratified with his progress, as well as with his confident reliance that he should continue to enjoy the advantages of your instruction.

Very respectfully yours, B. G.

Philad. May 10, 1823.

Philad. May 19, 1823.

I, Mary Chandler, aged 51 years, daughter of the late Philip Benezet, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, certify that I have been troubled with an inveterate impediment of speech, for the spac 45 years without intermission, and am now perfe ly cured by Mr. William Chapman's course of plication. MARY CHANDLE

Philad. May 22, 18

Mr. William Chapman,

Sir—I was never more surprised than on a vi I lately received from Miss Mary Chandler, to fin that her articulation was quite clear of stammer ing, or odd motions of her features, which sh had unhappily been afflicted with from her infan I hope you will meet with the best encourag ment, as your merit commands it. I am, sir, ve respectfully. E. P.

Having been much annoyed with a painful stuttering for about fifteen years, I was determined about 8 months ago, to try Mr. Chapman's method to cure that disorder. I can at this time read and converse without difficulty to myself or weariness to my hearers. I do really think that the greatest stutterer that ever was heard, could reduce Mr. Chapman's rules to practice, so as to be able to speak intelligibly. I. H. S.

Philad. May 23, 1823.

Philad. Sept. 15, 1822.

I hereby certify that I have attended Mr. W. Chapman's course of application for the relief of stammerers; I am highly pleased with the course pursued by him, and am satisfied that if his rules are strictly attended to, that persons so afflicted will find great benefit arising therefrom. L. L.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. John C. Harrison of Georgetown, S. Carolina, to Mr. William Chapman of Philadelphia.

Helmesburg, 5th June, 1823.

Dear Sir—Your favour of yesterday is now before me. In answer to your enquiry relative to the stammering of Mr. L. L. of ———, I am prepared to say, that I have heard that gentleman converse since he was with you, and do not recollect to have perceived any incorrectness in his articulation. Allow me to add that I have witnessed with high satisfaction the improvement which you have been the instrument of effecting in the articulation of Mr. John H. Maghee.

Very respectfully, I am, &c.

I do certify, that having attended to Mr. Chapman's course of application, I have, within six weeks, by strictly adhering to his rules, been enabled to converse without difficulty.

Philad. Aug 9, 1823. ELEANOR M. BAILEY.

oct 11—1

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, &c.

Also, WET NURSES.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—18 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 and 14—do. 21 and 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured boys and girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *domestics*, with *good* recommendations. oct 11—tf

Public Sale of Plants,

AT the Moyamensing Botanic Garden, Prime st. (Love lane,) fifth house above Eighth, near Eleventh street, on MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. a large and extensive variety of beautiful and rare Plants: also, BULBOUS ROOTS.

The plants may be seen at any time previous to the sale, at the Garden. oct 11—1t

Chesnut Ward Hotel & Oyster-House,

BACK of No. 8, South Fourth street, near Market. JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens generally, that he has added Oysters to his Tavern Establishment, where the best Oysters can, at all times be had, raw, roasted, stewed, fried, spiced, or in the shell. Also, Oyster Pies, etc. Private Rooms for supper parties, and Supper provided at the shortest notice. His bar is always furnished with the best Wines and Liquors, where he hopes a continuance of public patronage. oct. 11—6t

JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

NO. 256 North Third street, proposes re-publishing the following select interesting Works, viz. THE CHRISTIAN QUAKER, and his Divine Testimony stated and vindicated: treating of the Divine Light or Principle of God in Man, as sufficient for Salvation, with an Explanation of the Atonement, &c. by *William Penn* and *George Whitehead.*

THE SANDY FOUNDATION SHAKEN; refuting from scripture the vulgar doctrine of Satisfaction, Imputative Righteousness, and the Trinity, or God subsisting in three distinct and separate persons, and Innocency with her open face, wherein the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is fully asserted—by *William Penn.*

THE LIGHT AND LIFE OF CHRIST WITHIN—by *George Whitehead.*

The whole will be comprised in one volume Octavo, of about 550 pages; to be printed on fine paper and good type, and be delivered to subscribers at $1 50 in boards, or $1 87½ bound in leather. If sufficient encouragement should be given, the work will be put to press without delay. Any person obtaining ten subscribers, shall have one copy gratis. 10 mo 11—4t

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL first rate eight day Clocks, will be sold low, and warranted. Apply at No. 65 Arch street, between Second and Third streets.

oct 11—tf

"FREE AND EASY."

BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the lovers of hilarity and conviviality, that his "*Free and Easy*" has been re-opened for the season, and will continue every Saturday and Monday evening during the winter. His Room is handsomely decorated and diversified with *Grotto Scenery*, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable and agreeable.

He returns his warmest acknowledgments to his friends for their friendship these three seasons past, and trusts to merit a farther patronage. Relishes always ready—Hot Whisky Punch as usual. A good Band of Music.

oct 11—tf WM. MUIRHEAD.

Circus.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Mr. Hunter is engaged for a short time, and will make his 4th appearance

This Evening, Oct. 11,

The evening's Entertainments to commence with the Grand Entree, with a magnificent display of beautiful Horses.

Still Vaulting, by the whole Troop.

The American spotted horse General Jackson, will go through his wonderful performances.

Grand Trampoline, by Master Whittaker, in which he will throw a surprising Somerset over a number of Horses.

Horsemanship, by the whole troop of Flying Phenomena.

Clown's Act of Horsemanship, by Yeaman.

Horsemanship, by Mr. Hunter, who will ride without saddle or bridle—the horse going at full speed. He will perform a great variety of Feats of agility never before exhibited, and the great leap over the Canvass nine feet wide.

In the course of the evening, the favourite Farce of the

TURNPIKE GATE.

The whole to conclude with the "Hunted Tailor."

Box, 50 cents—Children under 10 years of age admitted to the boxes with families, at 25 cents—Pit 25 cents.

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

◆

STORM KING.—BY J. B. FISHER.

Heard you the wailing scream at midnight hour,
Of the Storm King?—heard you the rattling shower
Pour down the steep; while through the dismal gloom,
The bird of darkness chanted from the tomb?
Heard you the neighbouring monk's despairing cry,
As, fired by lightning, blazed their monastry?
Heard you the dead men's mouths move to and fro,
And ghastly grin, and chatter tales of wo!
Heard you the traveller's agonizing shriek,
Tost by the roaring tempest, from the peak?
Heard you all nature shudder with affright,
Fearful her reign was closed in endless night?
While the fierce Storm King rode wild through the sky,
Those horrors heard you? No!—No more did I.

PUBLIC CAPRICE ON DULNESS.—Several of Voltaire's plays which had been rejected, he brought out a few years after with new names and they were crowned with complete success. In adverting to this circumstance he used to tell us an anecdote of a Swedish ambassador at Paris, who applied to the musician Mouret to compose a military march for Charles XII.

Mouret took great pains to provide a piece worthy of so warlike a monarch; it was rehearsed before a large company with unanimous disapprobation, all declaring it must not be sent. The unsuccessful composer made a bow and retired.

The following season he introduced the rejected march into one of his operas, and it was received with universal acclamations. "Ah, my dear Mouret," said the Swedish envoy, "the music now playing is exactly what I wanted; why did you not give me something like this for my royal master?"—"Sir," replied Mouret, "the march you now applaud is precisely that which a few months ago you so violently condemned." With these words, he took, deliberately, a pinch of snuff, and passed on.

◆

Anecdote of Hume and Lady W.—The lady was partial to the philosopher, and the philosopher was partial to the lady. They once crossed the Frith from Kinghorn to Leith together, when a violent storm rendered the passengers apprehensive of a salt water death; and her ladyship's terrors induced her to seek consolation from her friend, who with infinite sang froid, assured her "that he thought there was great probability of their becoming food for the fishes;"—"And pray, my dear friend," said lady W. "which do you think they will eat first?"—"Those that are gluttons," replied the historian, "will undoubtedly fall foul of me; but the epicures will attack your ladyship."

◆

Simon Eyre, originally a shoemaker in Leadenhall street, London, hearing that a vessel laden with leather from Tripoli, was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, conceived he might make great advantages by purchasing it. He accordingly collected as much money as his confined means would permit, and departed from London on foot to Penzance; where he bought the leather, returned to London, commenced dealer in that article, and soon amassed a fortune sufficient to erect Leadenhall, obtain knighthood, fill the office of Lord Mayor, and found a splendid ecclesiastical brotherhood.

◆

In a village lived a very honest, wealthy farmer, who, having a number of hirelings hoeing in a field, went one day, about 11 o'clock, to see how his work went on.—Finding one of them sitting still, he reproved him for his idleness. The man answered, I thirst for the *spirit.*—*Grog*, you mean I suppose, says the farmer; but if the *Good Book* teaches you to thirst after the spirit, it says also, Hoe! every one that thirsteth.

◆

Vigee taking the portrait of a lady, perceived that when he was working at her mouth, she was twisting her features in order to render it smaller, and put her lips into the most extreme contraction. Do not trouble yourself so much, madam, exclaimed the painter, for if you choose, I will draw you without any mouth at all.

An Irish gentleman having a pair of new boots sent home to him, proceeded to try them on; but after a great deal of labour, and pulling and straining, till, from the blisters on his hands he could no longer continue the violent exertion, he desisted, declaring that he perceived very clearly that he should never get those boots on "*till he had worn them a day or two!*"

TOOTH ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without pain even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, DENTIST,

FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milfords ANODINE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache.—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.

oct. 4—6m

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

[illegible] E, *Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c.* continues [illegible] the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders [illegible] line will be punctually attended to. [illegible] Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed [illegible] any shade or pattern, at a short notice and at very moderate [illegible] aug 3—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to [illegible] every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the Lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in stages of Consumption have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of [illegible] Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1818. JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1818.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 25th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOUSNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1818.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

CHAMPION'S
Patent Liquid
INK.

THIS Ink, as well known for its superiority over all other like compositions, is kept for sale *only* by J. BILLINGS, (sole surviving Patentee) at the OIL and LAMP STORE, No. 68 Chesnut street. 8 mo. 16—tf

MILITARY LANDS.

THE Subscribers inform the public, that they have made arrangements with Col. Joseph Watson, Military General Land and Tax Agent, in the city of Washington—Persons holding Military Lands in Arkansas, Illinois, or Missouri, are particularly informed that they undertake the payment of Taxes, and all other business relative thereto. WEAVER & WILTBOHN

Land Agents, No. 149, Walnut street.

sept 13—tf

HARDWARE.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships Delaware, Montezuma and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances; amongst which are the following.

Frying Pans.
Shovels and Spades.
Trace Chains
Halter Chains.
Anvils and Vices.
Sad Irons.
Shoe Hammers.
Shoe Pincers.
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons
Iron do. do.
Spectacles, Screws.
Augers, Gimblets.
Iron and Brass Wire.
Butt Hinges.
Parliament do. H. HL. do.
Chest and Table Brass Hinges
Screws of all descriptions.
Pine, Plate & Sanders Stock Locks.
Patent & Common Curry Combs
Dressing Combs.
Pocket Combs.
Iron & Steel Blade Squares.
Bitts, Fish Hooks.
Thimbles, Lamps.
Thumb & Neb Latches.
Table and Desert Knives and Forks.
Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives
Razors and Scissors.
Carr's Edge Tools
Files of all descriptions.
Straw Knives. Sheep Shears.
Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives.
Palate Knives of all sizes.
Braces and Bitts.
Spanish Knives.
Pruning Knives.
Commode Nobs.
Bed Caps. Pad Locks.
Scotch Spring and common Neb Locks.
Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks.
Drawing Knives.
Iron and Steel Knitting Pins.
Pins in pounds.
Best Silver eyed and common Needles.
Hemming's Needles.
Patent Iron Tea Kettles.
Saucepans.

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Sprigs, Hollow Ware, and Plates of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD.

may 17—tf *No. 43 Market street.*

New Fancy Hardware and LOOKING GLASS STORE.

CHARLES M. STOKES having removed from No. 82, Market street, and taken his brother into partnership, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16, Market street, South side, near Front street.

In addition to the large supply of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE and CUTLERY heretofore on hand, they have received, by the late arrivals from England, a very handsome assortment of NEW GOODS of the *latest fashions.*

The following articles may always be obtained at their store, upon the most reasonable terms, viz:

LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,
Butcher & Shoe Knives,
Pen and Pocket do.
Razors and Scissors,
Tea and Table Spoons,
Coffee Mills,
Curtain Pins,
Brass & Iron Andirons,
Shovel and Tongs,
Chimney Hooks,
Wire Fenders,
Plated and Brass Candlesticks,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Plated Castors,
Tea Trays & Waiters,
Snuffers and Trays,
Bread and Cake Baskets,
Tea Caddies,
Corkscrews,
Bellows, and Hearth Brushes,
Britannia Tea & Coffee Pots,
Tea Kettles,
Iron Pots,
Sad Irons,

And a general assortment of FANCY HARDWARE. sept 6—6t

JAMES WINTER,

NO. 37 ARCH STREET, between Front and Second street, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to clean and dress Silk, Cashmere, Waterloo, Canton Crape and Merino Shawls; curls the fringe and warrants the colours not to fade. He likewise scours and presses Coats, Pantaloons, Cloaks, &c.

N. B. Pieces of Bengal, glazed, pressed, and neatly refolded—also, all kinds of damaged goods restored. sept 13—9t*

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has for sale a number of SACKING BOTTOMS, at No. 2, JONES'S ALLEY, the first alley above Market, making out of Front street. Where storekeepers, Cabinet makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash. I. S.

sept. 6—12t*

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 5—tf

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms: Spanish, half Spanish and American Segars of various qualities—Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs—Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO—Scotch Snuff, 1st & 2d qual. in kegs, bladders, and bottles—Maccaboy and Rappee Snuff—Pipes in boxes—German Pipe H. ads and [illegible]—Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line.

ANDREW ANDERSON,

sept. 6—6m No. 98, North Second Street.

FURNITURE,

NO. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Plain and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do. single and in setts, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands, and Bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Curled Hair, Moss and Cattail Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at reduced prices; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom. T. NOSSITTER.

may 31—tf

Philadelphia Coat Scouring ESTABLISHMENT.

Fair is the lily when by storms 'tis bent,
Fair is the wild flow'r 'neath a monument;
Fair is the di'mond that rests upon the rose,
When the first rays of morn upon it [illegible];
But fairer far is Cupid's Golden dart,
And the first sigh from woman's captive heart,
And would you have in youth's fresh hour such prize,
And rivals to your "lady's love" defeat—
The heart soon follows where delights the eyes;
And the true gate of love is 160 Chesnut street;
There, gallants, by your "blighted tooths" repair,
And COX will show you how to win the fair—
For lovely dames on shabby coats do mostly frown,
Then get them dressed, and pull their proud hearts down.

A. COX, Jun.

TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 160, Chesnut Street, (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. ** All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. July 25—6m

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

Only $2 50 for a passage to New York, in the Old Columbian Line, and only 30 miles land carriage —via BORDENTOWN and AMBOY.

Leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day, (Sundays) excepted, at 12 o'clock, and arrives in New York by Steam Boat William Penn, Capt. Myers, at 9 o'clock next morning—fare only Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

Through in one Day.

N. B. On Sunday the above line will leave the same wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, by Steam Boat William Penn. Fare through FOUR DOLLARS. For seats apply at the Old Established Coach and Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market Street, or of the Captain on board the Boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

aug. 9—tf

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,

SILVER Smith & Jeweller, No. 12, North Second Street, informs his friends and the public generally that he has added to his former Stock a handsome assortment of imported Goods, consisting of rich Turquois pearl, and Garnet Finger Rings and Breast Pins, fine Gold Seals and Keys; a fine assortment of Coral from No. 1 to 10, and Necklaces of the same with 4 to 18 rows, mounted with Fine Gold, rich mounted Tea and Coffee Urns, Silver mounted Bread & Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Pencil Cases, fine Polished Steel Spectacles, Reticule & Purse Clasps, Buckles, &c. &c.——B. R. also offers for sale of his own manufactory, a handsome assortment of Silver Spoons and Forks, Gold & Silver Spectacles, with Concave, Convex and Plain Green Glasses to suit all eyes; fine Filagree Ear-rings, Finger-rings, and Breast Pins, fashionable Real Coral Earrings, Strong Torquois, and Jet do. Gold mounted. All the above Articles will be sold low, wholesale or retail, and warranted. Silver Tea Setts made to order.

N. B.—A handsome deduction made on all bills paid in Spanish Dollars or Gold Coin, and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver in Cash or exchange, at the old established Jewellery Store, No. 12, North 2d street. sept 6—3m

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phoenixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs *MAIL STAGE,*

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the + Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, } Proprietors.
june 28—tf WM. LEWIS, }

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following *reduced* prices, viz:—4 horses power, $1200; 8 horses power, $1800; 12 do. $2200; 16 do. $2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Boring, turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HOLLOWAY.

Philad. July 12th, 1823—6m

FANCY CHAIRS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, (a Fancy Chair maker) having been for some time past actively employed in establishing himself, so as to finish the above articles of furniture in the very best manner, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that they can be supplied at his Wareroom No. 322 North Third street, second door below Green street, with FANCY CHAIRS of the most approved and fashionable patterns, which will be warranted equal to any in the city, and furnished low for cash.

sept. 6—tf. CHARLES W. JAMES.

MOCK SHELL COMBS.

CONSTANTLY on hand at No. 15 NORTH FRONT St. a large assortment of Eastern manufactured *Mock Shell Combs*, of a superior quality—which will be sold low, in Lots to suit purchasers. sept. 13—6t*

JOHN M'CLOUD, HATTER,

No. 46, Market-street, (next door to the Washington Museum,) returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for their past liberal encouragement, and respectfully acquaints them, that he continues to manufacture HATS of the best materials, at very reduced prices. He trusts that his unremitted efforts to satisfy his customers, will merit a continuance of their patronage. oct 4—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER late arrivals and for sale by the Subscriber, wholesale and retail,

Ladies' Morocco work boxes, Tunbridge do do. Japan Dressing cases, ladies' Morocco thread cases, handsomely gilt, Card cases, Memorandum books, ladies and gentlemens pocket books, wallets and note cases, in great variety. Rodger's fine Penknives, Graves' do. Razors, Pradine's French Do. Fine and common Scissors. Silver Pencil Cases, Tooth Picks and Twesers. Chess and Cribbage Boards. Coloured Woodstock Gloves, white Do. do. with elastic springs. Brushes and Combs of every description. Turkey Otto Roses. Farina's genuine Cologne Water Lavender Water, Honey Water. Milk Roses. Extract Roses. Fine Soaps, viz. Vegetable, Palm, Violet, Rose, Sultana, &c. &c. With a general assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

THOMAS S. ANNERS,

sept 13—tf No. 141, Chesnut street.

DAVID CLARK,

WEST Philadelphia, near the permanent Bridge, Market Street, *BOOK BINDER AND PAPER RULER.* Blank and Account Books ruled to various patterns and bound in the handsomest manner. All kinds of old Books neatly and strongly rebound.

N. B. School Books and Stationary for sale. may 18—tf

JOHN PAGE,

Hat Manufacturer, No. 40 Market street,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A neat assortment of Fashionable and Plain Mens and Youths Water Proof Fur Hats, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought in the city. White Hats made remarkably light—those who prefer to bespeak their Hats shall have them made according to order, at a very short notice.

june 18—eotf

TAILORING,

At No. 93 RACE STREET.

ROBERT CAIN, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 37 Arch street, to No. 93 Race street, two doors below Third street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

R. C. assures his friends that if any error of his should occur, he will be accountable for such.

Gentlemen who furnish their own cloth can have it made up, in a fashionable manner, at very moderate prices, for cash. july 19—eo6m

NEW BOOKS

JUST received, and for sale at about half the customary prices, at No. 71 Market street, near Second street, viz. Spectator, in octavo and 18mo. British Eloquence. Chapman's Select Speeches. Comly's Grammar. Waverly Novels, complete setts; separate vols. of do. bound and in boards. Las Cases's Journal. Comly's Spelling Books. Percy Anecdotes. No Fiction. Brownie of Bodsbeck. Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. Walter Scott's works. Book of Common Prayer. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Life of Washington. English Reader. Silliman's Travels. Addison's works. Cowper's Poems. Arabian Nights. Elegant Extracts. Blair's Lectures. History of Pennsylvania. Hermit in London. Family Tour. Scientific Dialogues. Treasure of Health. Salmagundi. Original Poems. Gay's Fables. Junius's Letters. Moore's Melodies. Barlow's Poems. Lady of the Lake, with a variety of other works.

sept 20—tf

Just imported from London,

TWELVE of the newest different Pattern Chairs, 6 solid rose wood, imitation rose wood, and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several setts of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with hair seats stuffed with leathers, bales and covered with best horse hair seats—all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany breastbound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany Sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap at WHITE'S Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, No. 134 SOUTH FRONT ST. near the Drawbridge. june 7—tf

Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKE, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 137, NORTH FIFTH, above Race street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest pattern, finished in the best style and with good materials, as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with William and John West at his old stand, will be Punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt. june 7—tf

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,* (Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES and keep constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

feb. 22—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks. Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknife handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct 6—tf

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE

J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6m

Lever Watches, Jewellery, &c.

S. WITHINGTON, *No. 112 Chesnut street, has received an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, continues to manufacture Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, at wholesale and retail. A variety of Ornamental Hair Work.* may 3—6m

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

nov. 23—tf JAMES PETERS

To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers, No. 103½ Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to *Dye, Restore, and Refold English, India, French and Italian Goods,* of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

☞ Merino shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors, Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice. May 24—tf

HENRY C. CORBIT

HAS taken the Store, No. 40, SOUTH SECOND STREET, recently occupied by DANIEL G. THREDZ, and is receiving a fresh and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are fine and common cloths and cassimeres; pelisse cloths; double chained levantines and florences; figured gros de Naples light bonnet levantines; Nos. 6, 9 and 12 plain white satin ribbons; flag, bandanne and fancy silk hdkfs. Nankin, Canton and Norwich crapes; plain white merino, Norwich and Canton crape shawls; narrow bordered merino do. fresh linens, lawns, and linen cambrics; cambric and demi cambric muslins; fine shirting and domestic calicoes fancy prints and ginghams; white red and yellow flannels; mens' and women's beaver, Yorkshire and kid gloves; an elegant assortment of Valencia Vestings, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of DRAB COATINGS, for women's cloaks, of a superior quality and manufacture, which are offered by the piece or yard at the lowest cash prices.

[illegible] 4—[illegible]

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. C. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third-street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies' and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys' Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices. oct 4—3m*

Nursery near Camden, N. J.

THE attention of the public is hereby called to the following valuable collection of Fruit Trees, which it will readily be perceived, consists not only of a regular succession of Fruit, from the earliest period to the latest to be expected or wished for; but also consists of a large portion of valuable early and late Fruit; and has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most judicious selection in the state.

CATALOGUE.

Freestone Peaches.	Ripens in	*Clings or Presses.*	Ripens in
White nutmeg	July	Oldmixon	Aug. & Sept.
N. Jersey freestone	Do	Royal George	Do.
Early Ann or green	July and Aug	French Noblesse	Do.
Early claret	1st Aug	Claret cling	Oct.
Early mignonne	Do	Sine qua non	Do.
Favorite	Do	Late heath	D
Scarlet nutmeg	Do	*Apricots.*	
White rare ripe	Do	Peach apricot	early July
Morris' white	Aug.	Freytag's Brussels	Do.
Freestone heath	Do.	Mange encore	July
Chickasaw	Do	Mazarene and Moor Park	July and Aug.
Freestone green	Do		
Red rare ripe	Do	*Nectarines.*	
Red checked Malligaton	Aug. and Sept	Petit rouge	Aug.
		White Roman	last Aug.
Oldmixon clear	Do	Hartford beauty	Sept.
Gleaning	late in Oct		

N. B. Although the subscriber has tested most of the above fruit, yet from the difference of seasons, and in some cases, want of frequent observation, the above list may be found to vary in time of ripening in some instances, but he is confident that much inaccuracy does not exist.

Orders left at No. 42, Market street, Philadelphia, or with I. Atkinson, Esq. Camden, will be punctually attended to; or with the subscriber, near Camden, who also will be found at the south-east corner of Market and Second street, Philadelphia, with Trees on Market days, and will there receive and execute orders he hopes to satisfaction. S. C. ATKINSON.

oct 4—5t

TO WHEELWRIGHTS. TO RENT,

A PREMISES uncommonly well placed for a Wheelwright's Shop, and may be entered on without delay. Persons desirous to see said premises are requested to enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

oct 4—3t*

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 58 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Satins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favour him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. sept. 27—eo6m

CHARLES STEVENSON,

NO. 113, South Second street, opposite the Custom-House, Goldsmith and Jeweller, manufactures retail, at wholesale prices. Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired for one half the usual charges.

may 31—tf

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

CABINET POLISHING, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the extensive and very convenient upper Rooms of the Establishment formerly occupied by Clement Lee Reeves, now by James [illegible] Coach Maker, No. [illegible] south Fifth street, where they continue to execute Painting in all its various branches; also, Cabinet Work, Ship Cabins, Mahogany Doors, &c. &c. varnished and polished in the handsomest manner.

THOMAS F. CRESS.

N. B. They would further inform all those who will favour them with their patronage, that all orders shall be executed in a style not surpassed by any, at the shortest notice and at moderate rates. may 17—tf

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE subscriber is declining the Carpet business, therefore offers for sale at very reduced prices, any part of his stock of Carpeting. He has on hand, Venetian, from half a yard to one yard, Kidderminster, Ingrain, Scotch and American of good patterns, with about 50 pieces of Rag Carpeting.

Also, an assortment of Straw Matting. All of the above, will be sold on the best terms. Apply to JESSE SHARPLESS,

aug. 9—tf No. 45 Market street.

W. Willess Stratton,

INFORMS his friends that he continues to teach the various branches of an English Education, at No. 62 DOCK STREET, where he respectfully solicits their patronage. april 26—1y

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 43 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, No. 1 South Seventh street, (formerly occupied by M. [illegible] and latterly by John [illegible]) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively. P. G. will also keep an Intelligence Office.